FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COUNTRIES ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE ECUADOR-PERU CONFLICT

OAS Accord

PY291608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 29 Jan (AFP)--The OAS Permanent Council reached an agreement early this morning on asking Peru and Ecuador to accept the creation of a commission charged with clearing up the armed incidents which took place on the border between the two countries yesterday.

The unanimously [por consenso] approved agreement, which also urged the two governments to resolve the situation in a peaceful and friendly manner, is in fact a postponement of Ecuador's request for an urgent consultative meeting of foreign ministers.

The Ecuadorean ambassador, Raul Falconi, anticipated that his government is prepared to accept the investigative and good will commission, but Ecuador's official answer and that of Peru will have to be relayed to the new meeting of the council scheduled to take place today at 1430 (1930 GMT).

Venezuelan, Colombian notes

PA300258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jan (AFP)--Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay, presidents of Venezuela and Colombia, respectively, sent a message to the chiefs of state of Ecuador and Peru in which they "regret the incidents that have created deep (?tension) between two Bolivarian nations."

To solve the border conflict between these two nations, the presidents invoked in a joint message "the Bolivarian ideal which convokes us to unity" and expressed their wish for a "speedy return to a climate of understanding between the two countries."

Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and Bolivia, estranged since Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup, are members of the Andean Subregional Pact, whose unity is being seriously threatened by these incidents.

OAS 2 Feb Consultative Meeting

PY300359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan (AFP)--The OAS Permanent Council agreed here tonight that the consultative meeting of American foreign ministers to discuss the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict will be held here on Monday, 2 February.

The council also urged the two governments that are involved not to carry out any action that will escalate the current situation.

LATIN AMERICA-EUROPE INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING ENDS

PA290346 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota--The Fifth Conference of the European and Latin American Parliaments adjourned here today after agreeing on preferential treatment for Latin America on issues such as fuels and the firm rejection of the despotic regimes of the continent.

After 2 days of debates, the interparliamentary meeting approved, among other things, a reduction of the EEC tariffs for the benefit of the Latin American countries, as well as a request to OPEC to adopt measures to favor the less developed nations.

SECOND MARKER PLACED BY CHILEANS DISCOVERED

PY281408 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos--Personnel of the national gendamerie have found another astronomy point [punto astronomico] near Condor Lake where four members of the Chilean Military Geographic Institute were arrested when they were caught placing a similar marker. The dragnet operation being carried out by the national security force is headed personally by Major Larramendi, commander of the 16th Santa Cruz Company.

PREVENTIVE ARREST OF CHILEAN OFFICERS ORDERED

PY280108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (NA)--Through a court ruling that was appealed to the federal court, it was learned today that Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer, the Rio Gallegos federal judge, had ordered the preventive arrest of Chilean Army officers Ricardo Fernando Bravo Carreno and Ismael Patricio Aranda Pozo. The judge also impounded assets worth 5 million pesos on charges of crimes against national security.

The Chilean Army officers were arrested at 1520 on 24 September 1980 near Piedrabuena, located in Santa Cruz Province, when they were taking pictures of military installations of the Combat Engineers Batallion. They are both lieutenants of the infantry and communications branches of the Chilean Army.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CANCELS TRIP

PY281738 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vives has canceled his trip to Argentina. The official was scheduled to arrive here today for a private visit that would last until 31 January. The Argentine Foreign Ministry has indicated that it knows nothing of the reasons that could have motivated the suspension of the deputy foreign minister's trip.

SOVIET TECHNICIAN ON MIDDLE PARANA PROJECT

PY290032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jan (NA)--(Gleb Rogatchev), Soviet state enterprise Tekhnopromeksport representative to Argentina, has said that it is estimated that "the executive part of the Middle Parana project will be concluded" in September and that "the bidding for the supply of equipment and technical assistance" will then begin.

He also indicated that in Santa Fe Province there are currently 30 Soviet technicians working with their Argentine colleagues on the project.

(Rogatchev), who asserted that "the Soviet Union is the most developed country in the construction of hydroelectric plants," made these statements in an interview published today by AMBITO FINANCIERO.

On this occasion,he stated that "in 1974 the two countries signed an agreement for the supply of Russian machinery and equipment under very favorable conditions" to equip the Middle Parana plant, which will generate almost 40 percent of the energy that is currently produced in the country when it begins operating by the end of this century. To achieve this, the Middle Parana will be equipped with 48 turbines which will generate 62 megawatts and which will be partly built in Argentina based on Soviet technology.

(Rogatchev) said: "We are going to form a consortium with Argentine enterprises which will build the turbines according to our plans." He also clarified that the Soviet technicians have proposed "a new design of the plant combined with the spillway which will save a lot of money because there is no need for separate structures." He added that "the plant will operate underneath or behind the spillway, not at a separate place as is usually the case."

(Rogatchev) concluded by indicating that the credit offered by the Soviet Union for the construction of the plant "includes a period of grace that comprises the construction of the plant. That is, the payments begin when the hydroelectric plant begins operating."

He added that "from that date on, the payment of the credit begins over a 10-year period with a 4.5 percent annual interest rate," and the Soviet Union promises "to buy from Argentina traditional export goods worth 70 percent of that amount and nontraditional products worth 30 percent."

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS TO IRAN TO BE INCREASED

PY292034 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Argentine Ambassador to Iran Alejandro Pineyro said yesterday he did not believe there was any hope of a quick solution to the current war between Iran and Iraq.

The ambassador spoke briefly to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport and said that relations between Argentina and Iran were quite normal. "Each country has its own problems," he added.

Pineyro also said that recently Iran had purchased grains, meat, wool, hides and other commodities from Argentina. As a result of recent developments in that country Iran had been obliged to increase its imports of foodstuffs from Argentina, the ambassador added.

HUMAN RIGHTS CRUSADER SUBJECT TO THREATS

PY292050 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpts] (NA)--One of Argentina's leading human rights crusaders is being subjected to a threat campaign and is being prevented from leaving the country by the police department who will not return his passport which he took in to be renewed 26 days ago.

Earlier this month Emilio Fermin Mignone, a former education undersecretary under President Juan Carlos Ongania, had presented a habeas corpus writ at court demanding to know if his arrest had been ordered by any security agency because of the close watch being kept on his home by unidentified agents.

Mignone a member of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (CAPDH), has now renewed his demand, adding details of the threats he has received and being under surveillance.

He also says he has received threats through the mail from the "Argentine Democratic Movement" and a so-called "Commando of Heroes Fallen in the Struggle Against Terrorism," in ROTAPRINT, posted from San Martin, "within the jurisdiction of the military institutes command."

The threats concern his planned trip to a seminar on missing people being held within the next few days at the French senate in Paris, which he is now unable to attend because his passport, which he took to federal police headquarters on January 2 to be renewed, is being held up at the security office there.

MIR REJECTS ARMS DESPITE MURDER OF LEADERS

LD300925 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Jean-Claude Buhrer dispatch: "We are determined to continue the fight for democracy, MIR leader Paz Zamora tells us"]

[Text] Quito--A new clandestine national leadership formed by the Leftist Revolutionary Movement [MIR] has taken over after the assassination of 9 of its 13 main leaders inside the country by law enforcement bodies in La Paz on 15 January. The news was announced in a pamphlet distributed in Bolivia back on 17 January and was confirmed to us by Jaime Paz Zamora, MIR leader and the man who was elected vice president of the republic in June 1980, in Quito (Ecuador) where he is living in exile.

"This coldly calculated mass murder," Paz Zamora said, "again reveals the savage nature of the regime oppressing the Bolivian people. This is the greatest political crime in 40 years. Never before in our history have we experienced such an attempt to wipe out a whole political group."

For the MIR and the whole Bolivian resistance the death of these officials is a particularly harsh blow. "We have lost irreplaceable cadres whose average age was no more than 30," Paz Zamora admitted. "Artemio Camargo Crespo, for instance, was a symbol of our place in workers' circles and was secretary general of the Siglo XX miners' trade union and a member of the Bolivian Workers' Federation Executive Committee." The MIR also admits its share of responsibility in this tragedy, which is attributed to its "own inherent weaknesses, lack of economic resources and underestimation of fascist cruelty."

"However," Paz Zamora added, "this blow only increases our determination to pursue the struggle to restore democracy to Bolivia. It is now clear to us that we have become the regime's main target. In trying to eliminate us physically the military wants to prevent at any cost the development and consolidation of a mass party capable of one day offering the Bolivian people an alternate solution. In our country militarism is sustained essentially by the political crisis and the lack of strong and well-structured parties.... But we know that the democratic forces have a large majority in Bolivia and we must tirelessly pursue the policy of united action followed by the popular and democratic union coalition. Our mass strategy has not changed. In its struggle the MIR has not and will not use methods which run counter to the workers' and people's forms of struggle. We will only take up arms when the people themselves rise up against their oppressors."

ANDEAN PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED ILLEGAL

PY291427 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a communique released by the Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Bolivian Government considers the functioning of the Andean Parliament to be illegal, and therefore no one has the right to summon a meeting of an organization which has not complied with the preliminary requirements for normal functioning.

The communique begins by stating that the Foreign Ministry learned about a meeting of delegates of the Andean Pact held in Quito, Ecuador, in mid-January and adds that in this regard the Foreign Ministry of the republic takes the liberty of reminding the national and international public of the contents of the declaration it released on 25 August 1980 on the requisites necessary for the enforcement of the constitutive treaty of the Andean Parliament.

It then adds that article No 20 of the declaration establishes that the treaty will be subject to ratification by the signatory states and that it will go into effect 30 days after this has been done. It also states that the ratification documents will be delivered to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry and that this ministry will be in charge of communicating them to the remaining signatory states.

The communique adds that to date no signatory countries of the Andean Pact treaty have ratified it and Bolivia, as trustee, has not received any ratification document from the signatory states. For these reasons the Bolivian Government considers the functioning of the Andean Parliament to be illegal, and therefore no one has the right to summo a meeting of an organization which has not complied with the preliminary requisites for normal functioning. For this reason the Bolivian Government rejects any pronouncement, declaration, decision or any document that may be released on behalf of the Andean Parliament.

The Foreign Ministry reiterates that Bolivia will refrain from taking an active part in the Andean Pact as long as the member countries do not change their attitude and as long as the politicization of documents and integration mechanisms of the pact continue.

The Cartagena agreement was created to promote the economic and social development of each of its members free of political influences and ideological conditions. The communique finally states that any organization or attitude which goes against this collective objective could harm the goals which led to the signing of the above-mentioned international document.

GOVERNMENT URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICT

PY300001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The Brazilian Government today appealed to the Peruvian and Ecuadorean Governments to "seek a peaceful solution to the border conflicts."

This appeal is included in a communique that was delivered today to the Peruvian and Ecuadorean ambassadors when they were summoned to Itamaraty. According to an official the text of the communique has not been issued to the press "out of courtesy."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman told the press that "the Brazilian Government issued a fervent appeal to both governments to make every effort to seek a peaceful solution to solve the border conflict. He added that "the Brazilian Government expressed its concern over the serious situation that is affecting both countries."

It was also reported that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry is carrying out diplomatic negotiations at the OAS and in Quito and in Lima through its ambassadors, Joao Cabral de Melo Neto and Manoel Emilio Guilhon, respectively.

Rio Pact Meeting Called

PY300349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 29 Jan (AFP)--It was announced here tonight that Brazil has called a meeting of the foreign ministers of the nations that are guarantors of the peace protocol that is in force between Ecuador and Peru.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported that the call was made at the request of the Peruvian Government.

The call for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the guarantor nations of the peace protocol that is in force between Ecuador and Peru was made tonight to the Argentine, Chilean and U.S. ambassadors by the Brazilian Interim Foreign Minister, Baena Soares.

Soares also spoke with the Peruvian ambassador in Brazil, Manuel Roca Zela, and he then informed the Ecuadoran ambassador in this capital, Rogelio Valdivieso, about the call for the meeting.

FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEW ON BRAZILIAN SITUATION

LD300829 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Marcel Niedergang undated interview in Brasilia with Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo: "My Country Is a Democracy That We Are Striving to Improve"]

[Text] "France and Brazil share the same values. We share the same attachement to the cause of peace and freedom; we have faith in the peoples' progress and equality. France and Brazil have the same desire to see harmony prevail among the Western nations. And when I say "the West," this is a broad concept, which draws no distinction between wealthy and poor countries. Every one of these Western nations' aspirations must be respected, irrespective of what level of economic development it has managed to reach. It is with this in mind and taking into account the shared values that I accepted the invitation to visit your country."

Brazilian head of state, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, was very willing to answer some questions from LE MONDE before leaving Brasilia for Paris. General Figueiredo also plans to visit the FRG and Romania.

"At last," he said, "the North-South dialogue is developing properly in what I call our political space, and this dialogue must be factor of rapprochement among the peoples. But the present situation demands a very broad outlook and much flexibility. We must reject hegemony and oversimplification. The decisions that must be taken imply a broad and equal-based participation. Relations with other nations must be based on responsible foundations. The more fair the new world economic order, the more fruitful our relations will be. And this is true also of relations between developed countries and developing nations."

[Question] What are you expecting from your visit to France?

[Answer] Our friendship has made it possible for a new thrust to be imparted to our cooperation. I hope that my visit will give a new impetus to this process. France has followed our efforts and our cooperation has been directed toward basic sectors, especially in the hydroelectric and coal-mining fields.

[Question] Might this new thrust apply to the nuclear field too?

[Answer] We are already cooperating to some extent in the field of peaceful nuclear energy use, not only in the domain of scientific research but also on the industrial plane, which has led to Brazil's recent important acquisition of a uranium hexafluoride plant. We are following France's efforts and your country's high level of technology in this field. Though modest, our program envisages the construction of nine power plants by 1990. We are on the point of controlling the entire cycle, and our determination to achieve total control of nuclear technology is unshakable. Brazil has one of the world's largest reserves of uranium, and I believe that there are many broad opportunities for expanding our nuclear cooperation without jeopardizing the undertakings that we have already made to third parties and within full observance of our international obligations.

[Question] Does your visit to Romania imply an overture to the Eastern bloc?

[Answer] Not exactly. It is not a specific overture. We are open to everyone who wants to cooperate with us on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It will be interesting to return the visit which President Ceausescu paid to Brasilia. It still depends on negotiations at the diplomatic level.

Strengthening Latin American Solidarity

[Question] Are you helping to strengthen Latin American solidarity now that the Reagan administration is establishing itself in Washington?

[Answer] Our desire to strengthen this solidarity is constant. It is one of the linchpins of our foreign policy. As far as we Brazilians are concerned, Latin America is a particularly important region, and we fully identify with the problems and aspirations of the region's peoples. Our policy is aimed at reducing tensions and intensifying ties with our neighbors.

[Question] You said recently in Belem that a new thrust must be imparted to the North-South dialogue....

[Answer] Indeed, I do believe that the majority of nations are agreed in condemning the inefficiency and maladjustment of our present world economic system. This is no unilateral and romantic view of the Third World. Important voices are speaking out in the industrialized nations saying the same thing. The formulation of a new system is not easy, but it is indispensable.

[Question] Does not your $55 billion foreign debt demand a revision of your development strategy?

[Answer] Our concern is not simply with the size of our debt, which is well under control. Our main concern is to maintain our development rate amid a complex context and economic situation. The industrialized countries' inflation is affecting us more and more, through the increased prices of manufactured goods that we import, not to mention the oil price increases. It is not our foreign debt but the conduct of our trade partners that is inflicting the heaviest repercussions on our development process.

[Question] Have you said that Carajas is "Brazil's redemption?"

[Answer] For anyone who knows the scale of the estimated resources of the Carajas Range region, it is easy to see why it is possible to talk about it with enthusiasm. What we call the "Carajas Project" involves the exploitation of vast deposits of iron, manganese, copper, gold, bauxite, nickel and other minerals. The scale of the iron deposits alone, for instance, is still incalculable. But we also have agricultural and stock-farming projects in the region. Large resources will be needed to make these projects succeed, with a view to constructing infrastructures, such as the Tucurui power plant, the Carajas Range railroad to Sao Luis, river transport along the Trobetas River to Belem and from Maraba to Belem. The Carajas project could earn Brazil currency on the order of $10 billion a year. How could I fail to be enthusiastic about it?

[Question] Will the government accept all the implications of the opening-up process which should lead to a democratic system--especially the rule of alternation?

[Answer] Your question is badly phrased. Brazil is a country in which the constitutionally elected president heads the executive in conjunction with two other independent bodies, the legislative and the judiciary. There are no restrictions on the expression of free and democratic thought. There is very great freedom for the formation of political parties. I do not see why the establishment of a democratic system should be put in the future. Brazil is a democracy, and one that we are trying to improve. Therefore whoever wins elections in my country will be fully entitled to exercise the powers conferred on them by the people.

LABOR LEADER CHARGED WITH SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

PY292320 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Sao Paulo (BRAZIL HERALD)--Luis Ignacio da Silva (Lula) and 12 other labor leaders who have been charged with violating the National Security Law for allegedly inciting metalworkers of Sao Paulo's ABCD industrial belt to strike last April and may have now also been charged with carrying out "subversive propaganda."

Army prosecutor, Jose Garcia Freitas Jr., presented the latest charge to the military court which is scheduled to try the 13 labor leaders on Feb. 16.

The 13 labor leaders had originally been accused of violating article 36 of the National Security Law which carries a possible sentence of between 2 to 12 years imprisonment for "incitement and collective disobedience of the laws."

Now, the prosecutor has tacked on to the original charge the accusation that the labor leaders also violated article 42 of the same law which could land the 13 men in jail for anywhere from 1 to 3 years for being involved in carrying out subversive propaganda.

Freitas Jr., who did not give any concrete examples of the subversive propaganda he was talking about, said that the 13 labor leaders were responsible for "converting Latin America's largest industrial park into a veritable battle field," and of having "implanted a climate of insecurity in the region."

He also accused them of converting the strike movement into a political event which "threatened national security."

The labor leaders' lawyers, Luis Eduardo Greenhalgh and Airton Soares said the prosecutor had no legal basis for applying article 42 because "he simply does not have any evidence of subversive propaganda."

According to Soares, the prosecutor decided to resort to article 42 as a last ditch effort "because he himself is not convinced that he will be able to obtain an indictment based strictly on article 36."

Freitas Jr., admitted that one of the reasons he decided to include violation of article 42 in the charges against Lula and his associates was "to give the court more freedom of decision. This way it will be able to choose one article or the other."

"And besides, by including article 42, they (the labor leaders) stand a better chance of having diminished sentences, for under article 36 they could be sentenced for up to 12 years while with article 42 the maximum sentence will only be 3 years," he added.

Meanwhile, sources close to the defense said recently that Lula's lawyers feel that he and the others will be found guilty under atticle 36 of the National Security Law but that they will appeal the expected verdict which will drag out the case for at least another year.

"Lula's lawyers are convinced that the court has decided a long time ago that the verdict must be guilty." One of these sources said.

'Lula' Scores Government

PY300224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1210 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jan (AFP)--In statements published here today by the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, Brazilian labor leader Luis Igancio da Silva--"Lula"--stated that the Brazilian Government confuses starvation with communism.

Silva, who will have to stand trial in his country on 16 February for having led the main Sao Paulo strike movements in April and May last year, said that he is not scared. He added: I am not going to be the first worker tried in the world nor will I be the first one to be sentenced. The regime is the one that should not be calm because it will be able to sentence me, but it will continue being incapable of solving the problems of our people.

On the situation of the workers in his country, the labor leader indicated that in the social area they face serious health, education and housing problems.

On the political situation, he said that there is still a lot to do to achieve the freedom of political participation, which has become the right most sought after by all the workers.

In the labor leader's opinion, the increasing social struggles of the masses in Brazil are due to the growth of popular movements, which have been produced by the discredit experienced by the government in facing the problems of the large majority of the Brazilian workers.

Da Silva added: During 16 years of authoritarian military regime, the governments of Brazil have made many promises to the working people, but they have not been fulfilled.

For the labor leader, Brazil continues to be a military dictatorship because the military are those who keep imposing the rules of the game in the political arena and, in addition, because the pattern of support which permitted the military to stage the coup in 1964 continues in force.

Da Silva also noted that the changes experienced in recent times are due to the popular unrest and the action of popular movements rather than to government proposals.

He said: I believe that the strikes were determining factors in the achievement of the small changes experienced in Brazil. The Brazilian regime is giving away its rings in order not to lose its fingers.

On the role played by the Brazilian church, Lula asserted that the Brazilian church has two sectors: one conservative and the other progressive. He said that since the Medellin and Puebla documents, the role of the progressive church has been very important. Its role consisted in defending the oppressed and organizing real resistance movements against the injustices committed against the poor people.

He stressed that the pope's visit had been fundamental for the Brazilian workers, not for what he said, but for what he did. Lula also said that the most important aspect of the pope's visit was the strengthening of the progressive church when the right thought it was weakening, he indicated.

The labor leader also asserted that the Brazilian Government tried to create a schism within the church of my country, by stating that the grassroots communities are communist bases. We believe that the Brazilian Government confuses starvation with communism.

On foreign policy, Lula stressed the new U.S. presidential mandate of Ronald Reagan and the possible political evolution, which is uncertain in regard to Latin America.

He concluded by stating: I think that Reagan could carry out a hardline against the human rights policy, which Carter--unsuccessfully--wanted to implement. It is necessary for Reagan to understand that the government of Washington is not the government of the world, and that in the same way that he demands respect for U.S. sovereignty, Reagan should also respect the sovereignty of other countries.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TRIP

PY281438 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo left Brasilia airport, shortly after midnight and after handing the government over to Vice President Aureliano Chaves, on an 8-day visit to Europe. In addition to members of the official delegation, the president was accompanied by the ministers of foreign relations, education, finance, mines and energy and planning.

The presidential plane flew from Brasilia to Fortaleza, the only scheduled technical stopover, where President Figueiredo stayed for an hour. He was received in Fortaleza by Governor Virgilia Tavora.

Figueiredo's arrival in Paris is scheduled for 1700 today. He will remain in France until 1 February and will then go to Portugal.

PERUVIAN BORDER CONFLICT CONTINUES; CALM SOUGHT

Mobilization of Military Units

PY291447 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has mobilized all land, sea and airborne military units to prevent new aggression by the Peruvian Armed Forces. The mobilization started yesterday after Peruvian attacks were reported to have taken place on the Ecuadorean Paquisha military post in the El Condor Mountain Range, which was attacked eight times by Peruvian armed helicopters and planes.

Uruguayan Ambassador Report

PY291714 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Telephone conversation between El Espectador and Uruguayan Ambassador to Ecuador Daniel M. Soto Soto]

[Text] When we asked him about the situation in Ecuador, he answered as follows:

[Answer] The conflict is almost wholly concentrated in the southern area. The rest of the country is calm [word indistinct] concern of the government and population. No type of demonstration has been observed that could be termed serious.

[Question] Have there been any armed clashes?

[Answer] What did you say?

[Question] Have there been any armed clashes during the past few hours?

[Answer] No, there have been no incidents today, at least to the knowledge of those of us in Quito. In other words, the armed incidents occurred yesterday, both during the morning and in the afternoon. But, as for today and up to the present time, the government's Information Directorate, which is the only authority that can release any information, has not released any new reports.

[Question] Do you believe everything is normal in the capital?

[Answer] At the present time everything is normal.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what is the Ecuadorean Government's position, or at least is there any official news regarding this?

[Answer] The Ecuadorean Government yesterday submitted a note [words indistinct] or protest to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Ecuadorean Envoy's Accusations

PY291703 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1638 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The Ecuadorean ambassador to Argentina, Manuel de Guzman Polanco, told TELAM today that his country is defending itself from clear-cut Peruvian aggression. He said: "We have never been, nor can we be, the attackers, for obvious reasons; we are a small country that spends 40 percent of our budget on education."

He went on to add that Peru spends most of its budget to sustain an arms race supported by a noncontinental nation, and that Peru's military power is well known, as is Ecuador's negligible military strength.

He added: "We have been experiencing the progressive invasion of our land for 160 years. As a result of these Peruvian invasions, Ecuador has become half the size it originally was."

The ambassador also emphasized his country's attitude since it immediately agreed to the OAS proposal to send an investigative commission to examine the incident, while Peru has asked for time to prepare its answer. He indicated: "They want to gain time, and in the meantime, clashes continued this morning although the Ecuadorean Government and people want peace because we are a peace-loving people and do not arm ourselves to attack anybody. Every channel provided by international law is open for the recovery of peace and will receive our support."

Institution of Censorship

PY291756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 29 Jan (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos signed a decree today establishing censorship throughout the nation as a national security measure.

This measure, which is being implemented for the first time since the war with Peru in 1941, applies to all Ecuadorean news media and especially to international news agencies.

According to information supplied by official sources, the situation in the south of the country where clashes between Peruvian and Ecuadorean troops took place on Wednesday seems to have stabilized.

Acceptance of OAS Proposal

PA291828 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1749 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text of Foreign Relations Ministry press bulletin released "a few minutes ago," read by newsman Raul Zambrano at the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] The OAS Permanent Council, in a special session held yesterday at the request of the Ecuadorean Government, has considered a proposal submitted by Venezuela and agreed on the following:

1. To suggest to the governments of Ecuador and Peru that they consider and indicate their acceptance of the formation of an investigative commission that will help clarify the incidents outlined and to help solve them.

2. To urge that the greatest efforts be made to solve in a friendly and peaceful manner the situation which has been presented to the Permanent Council.

This call by the OAS Permanent Council is of interest because it invites the two countries to use a procedure outlined by international law to determine and clarify the incidents.

Above all, it is useful because it quickly creates an investigative commission which, formed by representatives of OAS member countries, will impartially clarify the incidents which have occurred and will facilitate finding a solution to the conflict.

Although the international investigative commission will restrict its action to confirming the incidents that have taken place, its formation will allow a climate of peace to be restored while upholding the dignity of the two parties.

The Ecuadorean representative to the OAS, Ambassador Raul Falconet, immediately accepted on behalf of the Ecuadorean Government the formation of the above-mentioned commission. He said that in this manner the country is highlighting its permanent adherence to and respect for the principles of peaceful solutions to controversies.

The Peruvian representative to the OAS said his country would reply to the proposal at noon today, 29 January.

It is worthwhile to note the diligent and efficient manner in which the Ecuadorean foreign service and delegation to the OAS acted to put into motion the mechanism outlined in the OAS Charter, which has set off a plan of action prepared for instances of international conflicts.

Quito, 29 January 1981.

Front 'Stationary'

PA291927 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1836 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text of Foreign Ministry press bulletin]

[Excerpt] The military situation this morning is stationary and there have been no confrontations. The Paquisha post remains in Ecuadorean hands.

The Ecuadorean president will use to the extent necessary the powers granted by Article 78 of the constitution, having declared, as you know, all national territory a security zone and having established censorship on the media on the reporting of information directly related to the situation.

Furthermore, and without detriment to the diplomatic efforts undertaken at the OAS, the president has personally contacted the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama and also the Spanish Government chief, advising them of the aggression against our country on the part of Peru.

The Ecuadorean Government reiterates its decision to keep the people informed.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA300020 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Felix Narvaez report from the Foreign Ministry--live]

[Text] A few moments ago, the foreign minister of the republic issued the following communique on behalf of the Foreign Ministry. It states the following:

Today, which markes 39 years since the signing of the instrument known as the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, the result of the use of force and of Peru's military occupation of Ecuadorean territory, the government wishes to define its position. The Foreign Ministry states:

1. There is a unanimous and profound conviction among the Ecuadorean people of the need to solve the territorial problem with Peru, a problem which has had a decisive and painful impact on the history of the republic for over 150 years and which became more acute with the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which is at variance with history and the law. Hence it has proclaimed this null and void. [as heard]

2. This variance can be seen above all in the attempt to deprive Ecuador of its legitimate direct and sovereign access to the Maranon or Amazon Rivers, which is a vital artery for passage to the Atlantic, the discovery of which, along with vast adjacent regions, was a formidable task which was begun and continued by the Presidency and Royal Tribunal of Quito at the cost of thousands of lives.

3. That instrument, moreover, far from solving the dispute and bringing the two parties together, widened the already existent breach to the extent that on occasions it has caused serious conflicts, like those begun by Peru on 22 January and which have continued, with an official announcement by Peru of the deployment of military troops with the mission of dislodging Ecuadorean soldiers, constituting irrefutable proof of who is the aggressor.

The communique continues; the repeated attacks, planned with premeditation, which took place throughout the day in Paquisha, *yesterday in the El Condor Mountain Range*, have not altered the dignity and firmness with which Ecuador will defend the national territory.

4. Ecuador seeks a solution to its problem with Peru through the application of the peaceful procedures provided for by international law. Thus, it remains true to its commitment to peace which is stated in its constitution, to clear precepts incorporated into the UN and OAS Charters, to the Panama Declaration of 1979, to the mandate and Declaration of Cartagena of 1979, to the Declaration of Lima of 1980 and to the principles of the letter of conduct signed by the presidents of the Andean Group countries.

5. For this reason, it rejects the arms race and the use of force, which run contrary to peace, law and the development of peoples.

6. The government, without renouncing political positions and positions of principle, will direct its actions toward the search for solutions that will end the conflict, with the establishment of Ecuador's direct and sovereign access to the Maranon or Amazon Rivers.

For the success of this effort of justice and peace, the government has the patriotic solidarity of all Ecuadoreans. It is also awaiting the actions of the countries of America and the world, particularly those which are most linked to its history and to the history of Latin America.

Ecuador invites Peru to come to the negotiating table, where the two countries, with the assistance of the United Nations, may face the problem frankly and with good intentions (?for a solution).

The Ecuadorean Government believes that Peru will appreciate the value of this proposal and its constructive and conciliatory intent, and will weigh the importance of an understanding that can only come from a fair settlement of the territorial problem that separates them. Such an understanding will open the doors to a process of integration without reticence and to a broader development in which the two countries have common interests and purposes, as they do in other areas. Quito, 29 January 1981.

This is the communique which the Foreign Ministry issued a few minutes ago to the media. For his part, Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, made the following statements:

[Begin recording] I wish to add that it has been obvious who is the aggressor and which country has good will and love of peace, from the moment that the Peruvian foreign minister announced that he does not (?accept) the commission appointed by the OAS council.

I must control my indignation in order to remain calm, because, in addition to the painful and lengthy events, there is the offense, which is opposition to the peaceful procedures offered by the entire concert of the American nations, by that country which has violated our territory.

I say that I would prefer to remain calm, because despite this refusal, Ecuador, with its traditional policy--indignant as we all are, but full of serenity which prevails over any act, any threat--with this weapon, we will continue to seek formulas.

I am committed to that task with the entire team of this ministry, along with the armed forces, which have set an example for posterity, in compliance with the orders of the president of the republic, who frankly is the proper person to be in charge of our destinies at such crucial moments. Thank you very much. [end recording]

EL TELEGRAFO Editorial

PA3000418 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[EL TELEGRAFO 29 January editorial: "The Rio Protocol"]

[Excerpts] Coinciding with the anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, on 29 January 1942, new attacks have been launched against Ecuadorean border posts in a truly unbelievable and inexplicable manner. One cannot determine what is the purpose of our southern neighbor with its display of an aggressiveness which escapes any explanation within logic and good understanding.

The American community cannot allow one country to unleash aggression upon another. The attack of a few days ago has been followed by more recent ones as if they obeyed an evil and well-laid plan.

We are a peaceful country. We want war with no one, but Ecuadorean territorial integrity, what is left of it after so much depredation, must be safe from new attacks. Also, and it is well to mention it today, on the anniversary of 29 January 1942, the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is completely inapplicable because it mentions nonexistent geographical data which makes it impossible to implement. This is a situation which must be reviewed for the sake of justice, American peace and the well-being of the countries involved.

We have the esteem and cordiality of all countries in this hemisphere and the world. We are not, nor have we ever been, warmongers or aggressors.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERUVIAN-ECUADOREAN CONFLICT

Navy Placed on Alert

PY291343 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1255 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Naval units have been sent to the north and placed on permanent alert as part of the armed forces, and they are aware of their role in the recovery of national sovereignty. It has been reported that the modern [words indistinct] as well as frigates, destroyers, corvettes and submarines are stationed in the border area.

News from the north indicates that units of the Peruvian Navy are ready for action at the [name indistinct] ready for action to fulfill their sacred mission. The sources indicated that naval units are on permanent alert and it is not unusual for them to move from one place to another.

AFP Reports Developments

PY291503 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Peruvian Government has begun the mobilization of troops and armored units toward the north to evict the Ecuadorean forces that have invaded the national territory. Members of the armed forces are confined to quarters and Peruvian Army officers early this morning began the deployment of tanks with long-range artillery, armored transports and other motorized equipment from the armored division of this capital to the port of Callao for embarkation. It has also been reported from the Tumbes border area, that the Peruvian Navy has concentrated forces in the northern waters of the Pacific where they are on constant alert in case of any contingency. The national fleet [escuadra] is made up of missile carrying frigates, destroyers, corvettes and submarins which have chosen the naval base El Salto-Listos as the point of concentration. The modern Carbajal missile-carrier and the Naval Aviation Command are also headquartered here.

The armed forces command has also ordered the evacuation of the population in towns close to the border inside the country using all means of transportation because Ecuador has ordered the closure of the Aguas Verdes International Bridge. It has been reported that the towns of Una de Gato, Lechugal, Isla, Noblecilla, Capitan Joyle, Matapalo and other towns have already been evacuated. According to unofficial reports, Ecuadorean and Peruvian soldiers engaged in the first combat yesterday, and there were four casualties among Ecuadorean forces and some wounded among the Peruvians. The Peruvian Government yesterday reported the violation of Peruvian territory when three areas were occupied--Alfonso Ugarte, Saninza and the banks of the Comaina River--after the incident in which a Peruvian helicopter attacked the Ecuadorean post of El Condor on 22 January. Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias has said that by changing the names of two Peruvian border posts to the names of other Ecuadorean posts located inside Ecuadorean territory, Ecuador is trying to confuse international opinion with claims that it was the Ecuadorean border post that was attacked.

Warmongering Charged

PY291518 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Let us now hear what (Manuel D'Ornellas) has to say today in his "Voice and Vote" column in EL EXPRESSO. D'Ornellas asks himself: What does the Ecuadorean Government think it will achieve through the warmongering atmosphere it has been creating lately against our country? He answers: No one can grasp what Jaime Roldos' government is trying to obtain through its ill-intentioned charges against Peru--charges which have (?awakened) warmongering feelings among the Ecuadorean press and people.

The fact is that an armed clash would be catastrophic for the Quito government because of the obvious superiority our armed forces have over those of Ecuador. Furthermore, Ecuador will find it very difficult to find allies among the other South American nations, which have enough problems of their own [words indistinct].

Thus, everything seems to indicate that we are facing a piece of Roldos' bravado. Ecuador's domestic affairs have become rather complicated of late, and therefore taking advantage of the (?approaching) 40th anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol which put an end to the state of belligerence between the two countries that had given rise to this protocol, Roldos is seeking--Mussolini style--to distract his people's attention from their problems by flying the rather wornout banner of alleged Peruvian aggression. This was a portion of (Manuel D'Ornella's) commentary published today.

Airlines Suspend Flights

PY291520 Paris AFP in Spanish 1509 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Peruvian airline Aero-Peru has suspended its flights to Ecuador in view of the border incidents between the two countries. The Ecuadorean airline has done likewise. Meanwhile, Ecuadorean diplomatic courrier Alfonso Lopez Araujo left for Quito, Ecuador, today. Questioned by the press, Lopez Araujo refused to make even the briefest comment.

Ambassador Blames Ecuador

PY291736 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The Peruvian ambassador to Argentina has indicated that his country has no problems with Ecuador. "The only thing that has happened is that the Ecuadoreans have infiltrated those vast and uninhabited lands," he said. He added that "the remarkable thing is that they have changed the name of a place and have named it after another place which is located in northern Ecuador in order to be able to say that we are attacking them. We have invited them to withdraw." He went on to say that "if they refuse to do so we will recover our territory by force because no country can allow its territory to be invaded by alien armies. One can only believe that the Ecuadorean armed forces have made a mistake."

He emphasized that there is no problem and therefore there is no need for OAS intervention or any mediation whatsoever. "The only thing Peru could do, perhaps, is to invite the OAS to visit the area and see for itself that it belongs to Peru. I repeat, however, that this would be meaningless." He added: "It is unfortunate that this has taken place in the midst of the American integration process, and it has been arranged by Ecuador. I told the Argentine Government about this 3 days ago. It was planned to take place today, 29 January, on the 39th anniversary of the border treaty signed in 1942 and countersigned by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States as guarantors. Ecuador wants to promote foreign intervention and it wants to revise this treaty, which is in keeping with both geographical and historical requirements. This portion of territory has never belonged to Ecuador, not even during colonial times," the ambassador concluded.

OAS Ambassador Replies

PY291856 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Report on statement by the Peruvian Ambassador to the OAS, Luis Marchand Stens, at 28 January session of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington]

[Text] [Begin Marchand recording] I believe that certain factors for alarm are being created which by no means contribute to the harmony, the understanding or the solidarity which this organization wishes to maintain and which [words indistinct].

I would like to say that Peru has never been an aggressive country. Peru has not obtained anything by force. Peru has no other intention than that to which it is entitled by its legitimate rights. Thus, the statement we have just heard placed before us on an apparent border incident is not and cannot be within this forum's jurisdiction and we formally reserve the right to demand the application of the Rio de Janeiro Agreement signed between Peru and Ecuador in 1942, which was duly ratified by congress. The exchange of ratification instruments of this treaty was also duly completed.

Moreover, within the framework of a border incident to which I am going to refer later on through a communique issued by my government, these are issues which, I repeat, are not within the jurisdiction of this organization. They are issued on which our organization cannot pass judgment because they are related to the sovereignty of a state and are strictly regulated by a bilateral treaty which has not been signed just by Ecuador but by four guarantor countries of this organization. This document which I have mentioned regarding the border incident [words indistinct] points out the main issue of this charge.

I repeat, there were four guarnator countries: the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of Chile, the United States and Brazil. These are the four guarantor countries which addressed the Ecuadorean foreign minister on 7 December 1960 [words indistinct] in an official note to the Ecuadorean foreign minister the four guarantor countries stated the following: The Rio de Janeiro Agreement which was signed and ratified by Ecuador and Peru, has been fulfilled, almost entirely, through the actual placing of boundary posts, which all parties regard as permanent. [end recording]

Peruvian Ambassador to the OAS Luis Marchand then stated:

[Begin recording] Therefore it becomes another instrument which must be fully obeyed. This is the position of the guarantor countries. Therefore I find it strange that they should try to magnify a small incident which does not have the importance they intend to give it. And it is not important for two reasons: First of all because, through the investigations carried out by the Peruvian Government to clarify the incident, it has been clearly proven that Ecuadorean soldiers have established observation posts at Alfonso Ugarte and the area of the source of the Comanina River and the Sabintza River, which is a tributary of [name indistinct]; situated east of the El Condor Mountain Range in Peruvian territory. And they have given typically Ecuadorean names to these places (?as if they were in Ecuador), but they are in Peru.

Peru has not come here to make the denunciation which it could have done and should have done, because we have specific means to do so in the Rio de Janeiro Agreement. [words indistinct] We do not intend to exaggerate things.

This is the official communique released by the Peruvian Government in which it reports on an incident concerning a Peruvian cargo helicopter which was carrying supplies to our garrisons in the El Condor Mountain Range [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Further on Ambassador Marchand stated that Peru has never been an aggressive country, but quite the contrary it has been a pacifist country.

Peru Asks for Time

PY292052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2043 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The OAS has requested Peru and Ecuador to cease fire. According to diplomatic sources Ecuador has accepted the OAS proposal while Peru has asked for more time to make a decision.

Peru Rejects OAS Intervention

PY292125 Lima Radio America in Spanish 2328 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] As we reported a few minutes ago Peru has rejected the OAS intervention in the conflict with Ecuador.

Calls on Rio Pact Guarantors

PY292209 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (ARP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella announced today that the Peruvian Government has rejected the OAS intervention in the conflict with Ecuador. On the contrary, he added, it is the four countries which guaranteed the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol which should verify the Peruvian charges of the Ecuadorean invasion, and they have been called upon to do so.

The minister said that Article 17 of the OAS Charter stipulates that international order is based on respect for the sovereignty, independence and characteristics of the states and on the faithful compliance with international treaties. The minister explained that asking the OAS to intervene in this matter would be tantamount to asking it to violate its own fundamental charter; therefore, it is not within its responsibility to intervene in this matter. What is happening, he added, is that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, signed by four guarantors--Brazil, United States, Argentina and Chile--and ratified by the Peruvian and Ecuadorean parliaments, has been violated since Ecuador has committed an act of aggression and broken the peace. Arias Stella continued, saying that for this reason we have just formally called upon the guarantors to verify the charges made yesterday and we hope that they, headed by Brazil, will do their work as soon as possible.

He concluded by saying that Brazil will establish the place where the guarantors will meet and that he has reports that the Ecuadorean maneuver of simulating a false attack on Paquisha in order to make Peru appear as the aggressor has caused indignation abroad.

Peru Has Superior Strength

PY292101 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to unofficial but highly reliable sources Peru has 95,000 soldiers while Ecuador has only 38,000. Peru has 250 Soviet tanks, 110 French tanks and 60 American tanks. Ecuador only has 40 M-3 French-made tanks and 30 light tanks. The Peruvian Air Force has 10,000 men and 119 combat planes (Sukhoi, Mirage and Canberra) while Ecuador only has 50 combat planes. The Peruvian Navy potential is highly superior to Ecuador's.

APRA Condemns Invasion

PY292223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (AFP)--The APRA party, [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] the main opposition party in Peru, today condemned the Ecuadorean invasion of Peruvian territory. In a communique the APRA party also appealed to national unity and called to all Latin American nations to defend peace and friendship in the region. The communique issued after the Peruvian Government officially reported last night that Ecuador had invaded a Peruvian territory in the El Condor Mountain Range, states:

In view of the situation in the border with Ecuador, an issue that affects the entire nation, the APRA party expresses its unyielding solidarity with the inalienable rights of the fatherland.

In accordance with its tradition and its respect of international law, it condemns the aggression perpetrated against Peru and it reasserts that there is no existing border dispute with Ecuador, since the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol ended the border dispute that had existed between the two countries. Moreover, the APRA party appeals to all Peruvians to uphold national unity above and beyond any disagreements.

In addition, in compliance with its integrationist ideals, it appeals to all Latin American nations to defend peace and to maintain friendly relations among them since this is the only path that will lead to a solution of all their problems and, the only way that we will be able to uphold justice and freedom in our continent.

Ecuadorean Withdrawal Is Goal

PY292345 Lima Radio America in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Report from government palace]

[Excerpt] President Fernando Belaunde Terry had an urgent meeting today from 1400 to 1500 with the members of the Joint Command who are gathered at the War Ministry. It was learned that the decision was confirmed to continue to make the Ecuadoreans withdraw from the Peruvian territory they have invaded.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa who arrived at the palace at about 1530 when President Belaunde was already there, told the newsmen when he left the palace that everything that is necessary is being done to defend our sovereignty. He also urged the population to remain calm and confident in the government.

Loss of Helicopters Denied

PY292350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2322 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (LATIN)--A high-ranking Peruvian Army officer said today that no Peruvian helicopters were shot down by Ecuadorean troops during the clash that took place yesterday between Ecuadorean and Peruvian troops at a border post located in the El Condor Mountain Range.

Gen Juan Schorth Carlin, chief of the Tumbes garrison, which is located in the northern region, said that the situation is under control. He did report, however, that there were dead and wounded on both sides. He added that the Ecuadorean troops who had violated the Peruvian border have been forced to withdraw to the border.

An Ecuadorean Government spokesman said today in Quito that two Peruvian helicopters had been reportedly shot down by the Ecuadorean troops. He added that two Ecuadorean soldiers were killed and that there were several wounded.

Battlefront Situation Reported

PY300110 Lima Radio America in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Report from Piura by (Rolando Robles)--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Gen Luis Montoya Montoya, commander of the first military region and of the northern theater of operations, reported this afternoon that the forces of the north-eastern theater of operations are expelling the invaders, making them pay dearly for their bold invasion of our sacred soil, according to his own words.

This morning the Ecuadorean troops were dislodged from the town of (Comaina), 15 km from the El Condor Mountain Range, by Peruvian Army forces. It was learned that there were two casualties among the Peruvians in today's clashes and it is unofficially known that there have also been losses in the Ecuadorean Army.

After the second Ecuadorean attack in less than 1 week, planes and personnel of the Peruvian Air Force have moved from Chiclayo to Tumbes. The infantry division in Lima has also moved toward the conflict zone. Mirage aircraft have also left Arequipa for the north and are now patrolling the whole region of the Ecuadorean border.

It is noted that the whole northern region, particularly Piura and Tumbes, is under strict military control and that the airports are under close control. At last it has been learned that tanks from Lima have begun to arrive here in Piura.

Meanwhile, the Tumbes military headquarters has told the population that Peru is ready to defend itself against any Ecuadorean attack on our territory, and in addition to this both summits of the El Condor Mountain Range are being recovered.

It was reported at 1400 that army troops and Peruvian Air Force planes have arrived to reinforce these garrisons. They came from the Pisco base and also include Mirage fighter planes.

The public services in this part of the country, including those of Chiclayo, are under strict military control by army and air force personnel and auxiliary forces, particularly guarding the airports. In Tumbes, thousands of persons offered themselves as volunteers to the army to prevent any attack that might take place. Meanwhile, troops and heavy armament that have arrived by air are now on the battleline.

Col (Romulo Gallego Zapata), commander of the Tumbes defenses, has said that preparatory measures have been taken to evacuate the civilian population of Zapallal, Una de Gata and other places in case they are attacked during the present tense situation. Plans have also been made to evacuate the population of Tumbes, estimated at over 55,000, in case the situation deteriorates.

All vehicles on the Pan-American Highway are under strict control by troops and auxiliary forces. The passage of civilian vehicles has been restricted to facilitate the transport of troops and equipment. The whole district from Talara to Tumbes is under observation with the participation of the civil guard, and the border with Ecuador was closed as of 1630 yesterday afternoon.

(Julio Cornejo), prefect of Piura Department, has reported that Piura airport has not been closed, but access has been limited to aircraft with permanent radio communication equipment in order not to interfere with the movement of military aircraft. He said that air transport is available, but that the number of passengers will be limited.

It is also important to report that two terrorist attacks took place in Piura early this morning, causing damage but claiming no victims. These attacks were severely criticized by the public in view of the events taking place in the border area.

SENATE LEADER VIEWS PERUVIAN-ECUADOREAN CONFLICT

PA292320 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Euclides Perez interview with Venezuelan Senate President Godofredo Gonzalez on 29 January in Caracas--recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] I hope to God that the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border incidents will not turn into a war. Besides being members of the Andean Pact, they are two sister countries, sons of Boliviar. Two sister countries should not wage war against each other.

[Question] What role do you think Venezuela should play?

[Answer] I don't know. In any case, I think Venezuela should make all possible and advisable efforts to end this conflict. Of course, it cannot intervene directly, because this is a problem that is the concern of two sister countries [words indistinct].

[Question] What repercussions will the Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflict have?

[Answer] It will evidently have some repercussions. In the event that (?war breaks out), the Andean Pact would be greatly affected. The entire Latin American continent would also be affected. I repeat that these are two countries which have our esteem and affection.

CRIMINALS, 'ULTRALEFTIST GROUPS' RESUME VIOLENCE

PA300024 Paris AFP in Spanish 1335 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (AFP)--Three dead, dozens wounded, 17 arrested, 4 vehicles set on fire and lengthy clashes between rioters and policemen are the first statistics of violent street disorders in several neighborhoods on the outskirst of Caracas reported here today.

It was also reported that the disorders began 5 days ago when gangs of hooded youths took over some balconies in buildings in the 23 de Enero and Catia neighborhoods, in western Caracas, and even attacked with firearms peaceful passers-by.

Since then, the antiriot police have been after the rioters who, according to the authorities, include not only criminals but ultraleftists, as well.

One of the casualties was a 14-year old boy who was shot in the chest.

The prefect of Caracas, Mario Cartuciello, told the local press that the police have found eivdence that the clandestine groups "Bandera Roja" and "Punto Cero" participated in the riots.

The two are ultraleftist groups and "Bandera Roja" last week issued a political communique saying that the guerrilla struggle in the cities and rural areas of Venezuela has been resumed.

Among those arrested by the police as a result of this violence are individuals regarded by government sources as extremely dangerous.

These successive riots have instilled fear in the thousands of residents of these populous Caracas neighborhoods. The police have implemented special safety measures to keep the situation under control.

Caracas Chief of Police Gen Landis Ferreira said that he is confident that the people will cooperate with the government and help restore public order.

DISIP Raids in Caracas

PA300155 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] About 300 officials of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services [DISIP] carried out an operation in the 23 de Enero neighborhood and several blocks of the Propatria neighborhood. They made 90 raids, confiscating a large amount of subversive propaganda, explosive devices, weapons, hoods, [word indistinct] and molotov cocktails. They also arrested 100 individuals, presumably involved in the recent student disturbances. The operation began at around 0300 when the officials arrived by surprise. Accompanied by several judges and public prosecutors, they began the raids in blocks 8, 2, 3, 25 and 48 of 23 de Enero neighborhood. Those under arrest have been transferred to the DISIP offices where they will be questioned.

EUROPE'S SIMONE VEIL VISITS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA290205 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has received Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, at the Yellow House.

On her arrival in Venezuela, Mrs Veil pointed out that her visit will further relations between Venezuela and the European Community, adding that President Herrera Campins had visited the European Parliament last year, which was a very satisfying experience.

She said that this time they will discuss problems and the importance of European integration and the efforts in this direction which are being made in Latin America.

Zambrano commented that he and Simone Veil will discuss the state of relations between Europe and the Andean Pact and the advantages of promoting rapprochement between them.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO OBJECTS TO BAN ON FLIGHTS TO CONFLICT AREAS

PA291648 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The assembly has resumed discussion of the weapons topic. The president of the republic once more has been criticized. Deputy Mario Espinoza criticized President Carazo yesterday in connection with the new case of arms smuggling to El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the decision adopted by the technical council of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation on banning flights (?by Costa Rican planes) to countries where there are armed conflicts is not shared by President Rodrigo Carazo: I feel that measures of a general nature cannot be adopted in this case and that adequate regulations must be adopted in this regard; the council must evaluate all circumstances because there are regular scheduled flights and there can also be fully justified flights, the president stressed.

The chief executive said everything within the law must be done to keep the country from being implicated in the arms trafficking to El Salvador. All necessary investigations will be conducted and close coordination will be established between the Costa Rican and Salvadoran Foreign Ministries. He added that charges against officials must be verified and that the authorities must analyze all aspects of this situation.

EL SALVADOR

POWERFUL BOMB DESTROYS NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA300034 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (AFP)--A powerful bomb this afternoon destroyed the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador.

The explosion, which occurred at 1730 (2230 GMT), was heard for several blocks and caused a fire in one of the houses across from the embassy and seriously damaged nearby windows. So far there have been no reports of casulaties.

The street on which the embassy is located appears to have suffered the effects of an earthquake: crumbled masonry, toppled trees, telephone and electric power cables broken and lying in the street and outside the embassy there is a hole in the street more than one meter in diameter.

An AFP correspondent deduced that an automobile containing the bomb was parked outside the embassy. All that remains of the car is a twisted heap of metal and the car's roof dangling from a tree more than five meters off the ground.

At the moment of the explosion, a small group of journalists who are housed in a hotel near the center of San Salvador were alerted by the explosion and arrived at the destroyed embassy in a few minutes guided by a dense column of smoke.

Scenes of hysteria and desperate calls by neighbors toward the interior of the burning house to try to find out if anyone was inside delayed the arrival of the first security officers, police and army personnel, although 30 minutes after the explosion, firemen had not arrived on the scene of the fire.

Apparently no one was inside the Nicaraguan Embassy at the time, nor was anyone inside the house which is now burning to the ground.

Further Details

PA300230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Jan (AFP)--The members of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador this afternoon moved into the Mexican Embassy after a powerful bomb destroyed the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador.

The Mexican charge d'affairs personally transferred the diplomats who, according to eyewitnesses, left the damaged embassy carrying embassy documents, some personal belongings and a large painting of Augusto Sandino.

Before leaving, one of the Nicaraguans told those present that they had accepted the Mexican ambassador's offer because no one could guarantee their safety. The diplomat accused some Salvadoran information media of what he called a "campaign of slander against Nicaragua" and denied that his government is sending material aid to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

He reaffirmed the Nicaraguan people's sympathy for the Salvadoran opposition but insisted that Nicaragua has not given arms to the opposition in this struggle.

Minutes after the detonation of the bomb which was placed in a parked car outside the Nicaraguan Embassy, from inside the embassy and without being seen among the rubble, the diplomats--none of whom was injured--shouted to the journalists and neighbors to get away from the house "because it is Nicaraguan territory."

Initial investigation of the bombing, which caused serious damage the length of the street where the embassy is located, indicate that the attackers first managed to lure away the single armed guard posted there. By firing a few shots, they managed to make the guard walk to the corner of the street and the bomb exploded shortly thereafter.

Today's attack complicates further the deteriorating relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Without making any formal or specific accusation thus far, for the past 2 weeks the Salvadoran authorities and the local press have been insinuating that there is Sandinist intervention in the Salvadoran conflict.

VISITING HONDURAN MINISTER REITERATES NEUTRALITY

PA292318 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1859 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Honduras will never become a springboard for guerrilla aggression against El Salvador. The territory of the sister Republic of Honduras will not be used as a bridge for the passage of mercenaries and weapons to supply the Salvadoran guerrillas, even when respecting the neutrality concept which must be observed by all republics, especially those of Central America.

These statements were made by the Honduran Foreign Minister, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, before domestic and foreign correspondents. Several questions were asked on the circumstances regarding the capture of a vehicle laden with weapons which tried to cross the border. Three persons aboard the truck were also arrested.

Honduras will maintain its absolute neutrality and respect the right of the Salvadorans to solve their problems without foreign intervention, regardless of where it may come from. The people and Government of Honduras are of the opinion that all sorts of imperialism are detrimental to the life and progress of our peoples in Central America.

The Honduran foreign minister's presence in our country is of great importance at a time when subversives spread all sorts of lies abroad, saying that there is a civil war, when the fact is that what exists is violence which is led and implemented from abroad, especially from Cuba, to hamper a government junta, which is changing the systems for the integral progress of our people.

'Special Forces' at Border

PA292253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Cesar Elvir Sierra, the Honduran foreign secretary, said here today that "Honduran Army special forces" are patrolling the El Salvador-Honduras border on the Honduran side.

Elvir Sierra told ACAN-EFE that these "special forces" have been patrolling the area for several years, and that he is not aware of any clashes during the past few days with the leftist guerrilla groups who oppose El Salvador's ruling junta.

He also affirmed that he does not know if there are any guerrillas in Honduras who have been captured by the government forces. He clarified, however, that if there are any they would simply be deported or turned over to the Salvadoran authorities.

"This is a matter over which I have no jurisdiction. Any decisions would have to be made by the Honduran secretary of state for government and justice," Elvir Sierra said.

Elvir Sierra denied that Honduran troops are preventing Salvadoran refugees from entering the country, and he pointed out that the troops are "basically on patrol" duty.

The Honduran foreign secretary also said that the OAS observers will be kept at the demilitarized border area between the two countries.

"Nevertheless, we patrol the whole border, even the area next to the Gulf of Fonseca (on the easternmost part of El Salvador)," Elvir Sierra said.

He reiterated that his country has no intention of intervening in the Salvadoran conflict.

"Although Salvadoran groups have gone to my country to report on the problem that exists here (in El Salvador), we have not been officially informed about it," Elvir Sierra said.

"As a basic rule we maintain the principle of nonintervention," he added.

GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE TO REJECT ALL INTERVENTION

PA292251 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Salvadorans and their government will always reject any type of imperialism. The Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers meeting here and seeking solutions to the various regional problems, especially in matters regarding the common market and a bilateral trade treaty, reflected the spirit of nonintervention and the total opposition to intervention by enslaving countries in the domestic affairs of other countries. This was the interpretation given to the spirit and concepts of the revolutionary government junta expressed by its most prominent spokesmen, such as Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, who have said that they maintain intact their criteria that the Salvadoran Government and people will never accept and, on the contrary, will reject with all their strength interventionist imperialism of any nature or condition.

Just as the Salvadoran people have been the creators of the frustrated situation of the oligarchic group, and of the Marxist left, because their failure has left them completely disorganized, so will the people, government and armed forces united oppose, not only an invasion from Cuba, or another region flying the flag of Soviet dogmatism, but also all interventionist attempts from any other country.

JUNTA WILL REPATRIATE ALL WHO WANT TO RETURN

PA290413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador--The Salvadoran Government today announced its intention to repatriate all Salvadorans who sought refuge abroad as long as they want to return to the country.

We will repatriate all Salvadorans now in Honduras who wish to come home, as they have the right to do so, said Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena during a news conference here.

IMMIGRATION LAWS APPLIED TO FOREIGN NEWSMEN

PA292253 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign correspondents working in El Salvador will be subjected to immigration laws, regardless of the agencies they work for, Interior Ministry spokesmen said.

Communications section officials said that in view of the information campaign being waged abroad, by the international press against the country, any correspondent not registered at the Interior Ministry, regardless of the media they represent, will be subject to decree 93 of 1943. The officials added that this is part of the official control being exerted over newsmen, who claim to be information media workers and then serve as guerrilla contacts and distort the national image abroad.

The measures, which were approved by the Interior Ministry under Christian Democrat Emilio Hernandez, state that any newsmen who have not registered prior to 31 January will be subject to the immigration laws. In the case of news agencies, the National Telecommunications Administration will suspend their transmission services abroad.

U.S. AIR FORCE ALLEGEDLY BRINGING IN WAR MATERIEL

PA291940 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1220 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Salvadoran regime is crumbling to the point where it needs a daily injection of 10 C-130 Hercules aircraft of the U.S. Air Force which are desperatedly unloading at night in Ilopango Airport, bringing war materiel, rifles, armored vehicles and helicopters.

FMLN SAYS OFFENSIVE SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED

PA291657 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] General Command has announced to the people that the big combative phase that falls within the framework of the revolutionary general offensive is being successfully fulfilled by the regular guerrilla and militia units of our revolutionary people's army.

Throughout the country our forces have carried out attacks, sieges and harassments against headquarters and garrisons. They have seized cities, controlled roads and attacked and (?harassed) military units [words indistinct]. All of these activities have been carried out with strong firepower and high morale on the part of our combatants, thus stressing the great capacity of our people.

The FMLN report confirms the experiences of peoples in the various cantons, hills, cities, neighborhoods and suburbs, which are the sites of operations and attacks that have constituted the biggest offensive launched by the people against the dictatorship in their entire history of struggle. With it we have accumulated more experience and [word indistinct]. This is why it is not possible to yield to the ferocious repression by the junta in response to the blows received. The people must now be willing to respond to the FMLN's appeal and to continue with the battles that will bring peace, justice, freedom and true independence for our fatherland.

Onward, Salvadorans, for the struggle continues.

FDR'S UNGO ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF NEW OFFENSIVE

PA300341 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Jan (LATIN)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] today announced in this capital the launching of a new guerrilla offensive in that Central American country for the purpose of overthrowing the civilian-military government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

FDR President Guillermo Ungo, who came to Bogota to talk to legi lators who participated in the Fifth European-American Interparliamentary Conference, said that "Duarte's government is far from having the popular insurrection under control."

Ungo denounced the "total alteration" of the Salvadoran Army in which U.S., Honduran and Guatemalan officers and men are fighting openly."

The leftist leader said that "there has been distortion of the true objective of the struggle of the Salvadoran people, who know nothing of the international conspiracy the government has denounced."

"Furthermore," added Ungo, "President Duarte has not only betrayed his people, but also his Christian Democratic Party."

Ungo said that El Salvador's FDR has interpreted the people's thoughts on demanding "an authentic, nationalist change, not in the style of the United States."

He maintained that "we will carry on the struggle to the end, despite U.S. support for the army, which is increasing day by day."

"The nation is 50-percent paralyzed, insurgency pockets increase and within the armed forces, there are expressions of sympathy for the objective of the people's struggle. Our general offensive is not a movie: It calls for time and sacrifice. But we can affirm that Duarate's government and all it stands for are in agony," the guerrilla leader stressed.

FMLN LEADER ACCUSES ARMY OF USING NAPALM BOMBS

PA292258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] As in Vietnam, napalm, live phosphorous and 500-pound bombs are falling on Salvadoran villages and hamlets.

During an interview published today by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, revealed the criminal repressive actions the Salvadoran murderers are carrying out with the help of imperialism.

Carpio said the Salvadoran Army is dropping napalm and live phosphorous bombs as well as the traditional 500-pound bombs on the people of that country. They are destroying villages and hamlets mercilessly and killing people with fire. They began that way in Vietnam but, like there, we will force them out.

Carpio said the Salvadoran people will inevitably defeat any Central American regime that intervenes in El Salvador. He added that the U.S. technicians and soldiers will be hurt by the actions of a people who are determined to achieve liberation.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE, BULLETIN ON COMBAT ACTIONS

FMLM Communique

PA292240 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command; read by Victor Guerrero, FMLN official spokesman]

[Text] The Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command reports to the people of El Salvador and the rest of the world:

On 27 January 1981, the bridge over the Canas River in Apopa was blown up to obstruct passage of the enemy's armored vehicles to Chalatenango. Aguas Caliente, in Chalatenango Department, was occupied. Our forces blew up the telecommunications center to obstruct the enemy's communication. The FMLN carried out search and vigilance operations in La Union and forced 125 bandits stealing from the peasants to flee. Two members of the Death Squad were executed. A clash in Ilopango, San Salvador Department, a road bloc in the highway to Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. The power relay plant of the bridge over the Goascoran River in km 157 of the Pan-American Highway was blown up. This action left the zone adjacent to Jocoro and El Divisadero, Morazan Department, without electricity. These sabotage operations, which temporarily cut off electric power, permit the maneuvers of our forces.

No less than 10 enemies were killed in clashes in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department. The defenseless civilian population had 15 casualties. An attack on the national guard in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan. An attack on the army in Torola, Morazan Department. Clashes in San Martin, Huilindo and Piedras Blancas near San Salvador. Clashes in Metapan, in the northern sector of Santa Ana Department. San Agustin, in Usulatan Department, was occupied at 2100 on 27 January. Two patrol officers accused of committing a series of crimes were executed. Attacks on the homes of informers and members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, ORDEN. The enemy had many casualties in trying to recapture San Agustin. Our forces occupied Tirilagua, near El Cuco Beach in the southern part of San Miguel Department, where the enemy was committing all sorts of abuses. The enemy lost three soldiers and one internal revenue police officer.

On 28 January, the enemy launched a vast genocidal operation in a broad zone in the eastern part of the country between Juatepa, Oticala, Gotera and Corinto. In this criminal operation the enemy is using forces made up of special commandos led by U.S. marines in combination with the army and other repressive forces. In this criminal operation U.S. imperialism and the genocidal junta have been forced to set up small posts from which they are launching constant attacks against the population. This tactic, which imperialism used in Vietnam, will be defeated by the Salvadoran people. The FMLN is trying to find out the truth about reports that the Honduran Air Force is participating in support for the Salvadoran genocidal forces. We will report on results of our investigations. The FMLN salutes the courageous fellow workers in the port of Genova, Italy for their solidarity, which consists of preventing the departure of the Peruvian ship loaded with arms for the genocidal junta. We also denounce the mercantilism of the Italian arms factory and the silent complicity of some Italian Government officials.

War Bulletin

PA291830 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 19]

[Text] The Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] General Command announces to the Salvadoran people and to all peoples of the world activities carried out on Tuesday, 27 January 1981:

In Apopa, north of San Salvador, our forces blew up the bridge over the Canas River in order to hinder the passage of the enemies' armored vehicles toward Chalatenango.

Aguas Calientes, in Chalatenango Department, was seized and the telecommunications center was effectively blown up with dynamite in order to hinder the enemy's mobility.

In La Union Canton, Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department, the FMLN forces fulfilled vigilance tasks and carried out combing actions and made 125 bandits flee. The latter had been stealing the peasants' belongings. In the same place, two Death Squad members were executed.

There was a confrontation in Ilopango, San Salvador Department. Furthermore, our forces blocked the road leading to Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department.

On the Pan-American Highway, at km 157, an electrical substation located near the bridge over the (Aceran) River was blown up. The sabotage left the areas near [words indistinct], in Morazan Department, without power. These sabotage activities, which temporarily interrupted electrical service, facilitated our forces' mobility.

At least 10 casualties were inflicted on the enemy in the course of confrontations in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department. The enemy vented its anger on the defenseless civilian population, causing 15 deaths.

Our revolutionary forces successfully attacked the national guard in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department.

Another attack on the enemy's army was carried out in the town of Torola, Morazan Department. Our forces clashed with the army in San Martin, [name indistinct] and Piedra Blanca, in the area near San Salvador and in Metapan, in northern Santa Ana Department.

Guerrilla and militia units seized San Agustin, in Usulutan Department. Two patrolmen charged with numerous crimes were executed there. The houses of informants and well-known members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization were harassed. When the enemy tried to regain the city, our forces inflicted numerous casualties.

After the enemy carried out all kinds of outrages, our forces seized Chirilagua, near El Cuco Beach, in southern San Miguel Department. The enemy admitted that it had sustained three casualties among the soldiers and reported that one finance policeman had been killed.

Wednesday, 28 January 1981: In a desperate effort to curb the advance of the revolutionary struggle, the enemy has launched a vast genocidal operation over a broad area located in the eastern part of the country, between Joateca, Osicala, San Francisco Gotera and Corinto. In order to carry out this criminal operation, the enemy has resorted to forces comprised of special squads led by Yankee marines in collusion with the repressive army and bodies. To carry out this operation, Yankee imperialism and the genocidal junta have had to set up small headquarters from which they launch attacks on the people. This tactic, employed by imperialism in Vietnam, will also be defeated by the Salvadoran people.

Furthermore, the FMLN is seriously investigating the charges that Honduran planes are participating in this operation in support of the genocidal junta's wornout forces. In due time we will announce the results of our investigations.

The FMLN salutes the brave workers of the port of Genoa, Italy, for their solidarity in denouncing and preventing the departure of the Peruvian ship Cuzco, which was loaded with weapons for the genocidal junta. We denounce the greed of the Italian weapons factories as well as the silence of certain Italian officials.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we shall overcome!

El Salvador, 28 January 1981. Local time: 1650, command post, Information Section, FMLN General Command.

UNITY OF OPPOSITION GROUPS VITAL IN STRUGGLE

PA291557 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1210 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The people have been carrying the burden of the growing economic crisis that the oligarchy has created. This situation has led to a profound political crisis, a lack of authority, because the Salvadoran oligarchy has responded to the people with the army, with bullets, jails, murders and massacres. The people learned from the bloody experience that it was necessary to unite to oppose all this misery and repression. The people knew they had to set up their own institutions of power. The people's revolutionary organizations emerged as result of this class struggle. Their objectives were to have their own type of government and decide their own fate. These organizations had their own structures and leaders. At the time, they fulfilled a purpose, but afterwards they stood in the way of the people's struggle.

Meanwhile, the oligarchy used its army to try to destroy the people's revolutionary organizations by capturing and slaying its members and leaders in a desperate effort to put an end to the people's struggle. For some time it appeared as if the Salvadoran left was immature because it was wasting itself with isolated actions and failed to see the need for a joint struggle plan to deal the enemy effective and strong blows.

However, during the revolutionary process the people became aware of the need for a joint struggle plan aimed at common objectives and with a single path of struggle. This significant decision represented to the enemy the beginning of its downfall, which is currently going on under the offensive that our vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], has launched.

This action was possible thanks to the union of our four main revolutionary forces: the national resistance, the Communist Party of El Salvador, the people's revolutionary army, the people's liberation forces and the Central American Workers Revolutionary Party. This was also possible through the union of mass organizations: the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [words indistinct] the 28 February People's Leagues, the United Action Popular Front, the National Democratic Unity Party and the people's liberation movement. The result was a powerful mass movement representing broad sectors of the population: workers, peasants, employees, students, teachers, market vendors and slum dwellers.

But it is not only the revolutionary forces that are participating in this struggle; democratic and progressive sectors in the country, the church, professionals, unions and sectors of the army are also participating. These sectors, together with the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, have become the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is the broadest expression of the unity of all the revolutionary and democratic forces of the population. In other words, they are the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people in today's final struggle.

Long live the FMLN, the vanguard of the Salvadoran people!

GUATEMALA

SAN PABLO JOCOPILAS RECOVERING AFTER CLASH

PA292250 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The situation in San Pablo Jocopilas, in the municipality of Suchitepequez, is returning to normal following an armed clash last night between the army and guerrillas. Two guerrillas, one of them a woman, and two civilians were killed and three soldiers were wounded. The report says that more than 100 guerrillas had occupied the town of Zamayac and then went to San Pablo Jocopilas, where they held a rally in the main square. Some guerrillas were assigned to keep a watch on the roads leading to the town. The guerrillas stopped several cars and searched its occupants. They also attacked the police station, where they seized two M-1 rifles and bound the police officers. Army troops arrived 30 minutes later, which prompted an armed clash lasting over 1 and 1/2 hours.

The woman guerrilla, who was approximately 22 years of age, had taken cover behind a water fountain and was firing at the soldiers from that vantage point. The extremists were using Galil and Fal rifles in addition to hand grenades. Finally, the woman and one of her comrades were shot. So far, neither have been identified. The other extremists fled to the mountains. The army and the national police combed the whole sector without any results until 0200. The civilians killed were Jose Domingo Chavez Calderon, a 20-year-old university student, who was shot inside a pickup truck and (Jacinto Delval Takief), a businessman. The wounded were an army officer and two soldiers. The army was still combing the mountains this morning using helicopters and tanks in the operation.

VIABILITY OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES QUESTIONED

PA292043 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nobody doubts that the funniest things take place in Guatemala. We are referring to some issues that have attracted our attention regarding statements by the presidential candidates released to the wrongly named representatives of the fourth estate, the press, which would make us laugh were it not for the fact that violence continues to claim valuable human lives everywhere.

For example, it is said that our country is experienceing a period of bonanza, while the other side of the coin is that we have an external debt of 1.2 billion sucres. It is said that the government is fighting unemployment while the Finance Ministry announces a freeze on the appointment of public emplovees, without specifying what sector. It is said that our agriculture flourishes while we continue to import everything. A flight of capital amounting to 100 million quetzales is reported, and yet it is said that the quetzal's purchasing power continues firm.

You know that today you cannot buy anything with a quetzal because the prices of the consumers goods are sky high.

The capital's mayor, Abundio Maldonado Ularte, charges that the finance minister is ignoring his municipal administration while the residents of the district yearn desperately for paved streets and running water. They are afraid of getting sick because medicine has reached prices that would make Mr Reagan's hair stand on end because he is interested, he says, in that making U.S. loans available to Latin American countries to help the people's health and nutrition.

Because of a poorly directed banking policy, the flight of capital has increased gradually; but at the last minute, perhaps hoping to get the "Order of the Quetzal" or something, the finance authorities announced the return of capital when, in fact, it shall never return.

All of this, plus the high cost of tuition, school supplies, the illegal export of consumer goods and so forth, move us to wonder what can such candidates offer us.

We are not exaggerating; just visit the library to confirm what we say. The trouble is, we have gotten accustomed to forgetting the past, and this seriously affects our people, who aspire to better living conditions, who do not want to be hungry, who want effective health services and compulsory education for our children.

The candidates should concern themselves with what the people demand of them: the utmost responsibility, as nothing pleases an electorate more than the solution of their problems, not the creation of new ones.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PROTESTS CHARGES OF SALVADORAN INVOLVEMENT

PA292156 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jan 81 pp 1, 10

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] There are innumerable ways in which the revolutionary process is being slandered with impunity in the world just to destabilize the revolutionary government and stop the advance of the other Central American people.

The international agencies and their political accomplices did not feel that the announcement of the disembarkation of armed Nicaraguans in El Salvador was enough, now they are also sending dispatches saying that weapons from Nicaragua were seized in the Comayagua sector of Honduras and that these weapons were being sent to El Salvador.

The dispatch cited Alejandro Gomez Vides, the Salvadoran deputy foregin minister, as the source of this information. When the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reacts by protesting these falsehoods, some of the protagonists come up with "diplomatic" replies which do not minimize the damage inflicted on the Nicaraguan revolution and the Central American peace.

On this subject, we interviewed Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who said that he described the statements, which dispatches from Tegucigalpa have attributed to the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, as irresponsible and unfortunate.

"We are again facing another falsehood similar to that which occurred last week when, in trying to justify his country's decision to resume the military aid to El Salvador, U.S. Ambassador Robert White invented an invasion of ships from Nicaragua.

And after the same U.S. press described White's statements as hasty and baseless, and President Napoleon Duarte (according to international dispatches) had to confess that the only "evidence" that he had to affirm that the ships were from Nicaragua was the fact that they had been made from a wood which did not exist in El Salvador. [as published]

Furthermore, Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that the news dispatches are trying to involve us in the Salvadoran conflict again, without anybody assuming responsibility for the charges."

He also noted that: "We feel that the professionalism of a news agency which disseminates charges against a nation with such rashness must be seriously questioned."

Asked if he had contacted his Salvadoran and Honduran colleagues to determine if they had truly made such statements, Father d'Escoto replied that he had been fruitlessly trying to get in touch with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez all day long and that Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra has said, through his embassy in Managua, that his statements had been distorted.

"There is no doubt," he said, that if the statements in the dispatches are true, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister has used the Honduran Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra and has placed him in a very embarrassing situation."

"We understand how difficult it is to contradict a guest, but we feel that every government must not permit itself to be used to damage a country with which it has and wants to maintain good relations, as is the case of Honduras and Nicaragua.

In conclusion, he noted "that those who lend their aid to accusations against Nicaragua of intervention in the Salvadoran conflict are consciously or unconsciously lending themselves to the game of those who are truly interfering in the area against the interests of all our people.

WHEELOCK: COUNTRY CAN BE ATTACKED, NOT DESTROYED

PA921943 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Nicaragua can be attacked but never destroyed, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock said at the opening of the First International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua, called "El Salvador Will Overcome." Wheelock, agricultural development minister, discussed our country's current situation.

In the first part of his speech he outlined the situation in which our country was left after the liberation war, with its aftermath of crisis and destruction. He then referred to the achievements made with economic reactivation during 1980 and the outlook for 1981 and the coming year.

Later Wheelock referred to the threats foreign aggressive circles have made against Nicaragua, emphasizing that our people are not intimidated; on the contrary, they are getting ready to reject any aggression. [passage indistinct]

NUNEZ ATTACKS 'INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARY PRESS'

PA291908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has unmasked the international reactionary press in its campaign of falsehoods and silence regarding our revolution. He spoke at the opening of the First International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua, called "El Salvador Will Overcome."

One of the main points of his speech was that it is an internationalist duty to disseminate the news of our situation. He also said the common struggle of all the peoples for their liberation, independence and sovereignty against the common enemy is the groundwork for mutual solidarity and internationalism of the nations.

Regarding the Nicaraguan people's contribution to the general struggle of the brother countries, Nunez stressed that this is the cause of the anxiety and desperation of Yankee imperialism.

In addition, he noted that the Nicaraguan revolution's victory broke the schemes and the strategy of domination of Yankee imperialism, ending the myths of the dictatorship.

He said the Nicaraguan revolution demonstrated that when people decide to take up arms in a last effort to survive by eliminating the instruments of death which are bleeding them daily, when these people are capable of doing that, they succeed. These people, this example, is what the Yankee imperialists are trying to eliminate.

For this reason, Nunez said, imperialism is trying different ways to end the Nicaraguan example. For this reason it is forcing us to spend efforts and material resources. For this reason the fraternal solidarity of the people is also necessary.

Commander Nunez said: We are not deceiving ourselves, and you must not deceive yourselves, because difficult days are ahead for our country, which is barely rebuilding.

There is not doubt that this country will not be able to counteract all the campaign of falsehoods and distortions with its own means and resources. Therefore the solidarity of all the brother countries, especially those which have witnessed our situation and know of our difficulties and achievements, is very valuable to us.

Consequently the dissemination of true facts and the denunciation of distortions about us and about the general struggle in Central America would be a substantial contribution to our struggle and a harsh blow to the powerful international misinformation machine that the imperialism is operating.

Within the framework of mutual understanding of our revolutionary duties, the effort that is being made at the first meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua will be an opportunity for our brothers to leave with the knowledge that the Sandinists and the people who are Sandinists are willing to rebuild their country, defend their right to self-determination and to their sovereighty and to maintain the best of relations.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES CAMPAIGN AGAINST REVOLUTION

PA281850 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Added to the fabrication about a supposed invasion by Nicaraguan guerrillas of Salvadoran territory made by the U.S. ambassador in that country are the distortions now concerning that imaginary landing printed by NEWSWEEK magazine and ACAN-EFE news agency.

In the case of NEWSWEEK, the imagination of its journalists went as far as preparing a map indicating the supposed route followed by the landing forces. In the case of ACAN-EFE, the agency speaks of the confiscation on Honduran territory of a supposed arms shipment accompanied by instructions on clandestine movement of war materiel and irresponsibly attributed it to the commander of our revolution, Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

It is clear that both maneuvers are intended to help justify the renewal of the military aid to El Salvador that had been suspended by the U.S. Government following the horrible murders of the U.S. Maryknoll missionaries in December. At the same time, it is a pretext to involve Nicaragua in a supposed arms traffic for the purpose of also justifying possible future pressures, or even aggression in the form of suspension of economic aid to our people by the U.S. Government.

That is why it is necessary to confront such slanders, which try to darken the respectful relations our people have maintained and are willing to continue to maintain with the people and government of the United States. Obviously it is not a matter of official pronouncements, except those by Ambassador Robert White, but it does concern information media that have a powerful influence on opinion in that country and, although we know the U.S. people have repeatedly shown their support and solidarity with our cause, systematic distortions of facts could create doubts and even lead to distrust in some sectors, which is precisely what those publications intend to encourage, namely, to prepare the ground for future hostile actions.

The fact that Ambassador White and the government of El Salvador have not been able to supply evidence proving the actions being charged against our country conclusively confirm our statement. It is one of a number of maneuvers designed to generate confusion and even distrust among the public in order to assure the proper support for a possible blockade of the national reconstruction process in which our people are engaged.

This becomes more evident when it takes place at the same time as the first international meeting in our country of the solidarity committees with Nicaragua, which is an event of greatest significance for our country. [end transmission]

COMMENTARY NOTES REAGAN ADVISERS' HARDLINE STANCE

PA300352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Manuel Gallero commentary: "President Reagan's Advisers"]

[Text] Ever since the electoral campaign, the present resident of the White House has decided to give priority in the U.S. policy to establishing the guidelines for actions in Latin America.

To this end, Ronald Reagan formed a group of advisers which, now that he is in the Presidency, determines the measures to be taken on the continent. At the head of this team is academician Robert Fontaine, one of the best known Latin American experts from the universities of the eastern United States. He is known for his conservative positions. Fontaine has vigorously attacked the Carter administration policies, particularly those which concern human rights. He maintains that the United States should not apply the principle of public freedoms to its allies. In line with this posture, he was one of those who advocated the coup in Chile and applauded, because he considered it necessary, the repression unleashed by Pinochet, the dictator.

Previously, on the occasion of the U.S. internvention in the Dominican Republic in 1965, the present Reagan adviser wrote a number of articles in which he defended the intervention.

Along with Fontaine are working some prominent specialists who are well known for their statements in support of the dictatorial regimes on our continent. These include Ray F. Kline, director of international and strategic studies of Georgetown University, former ambassador to Nicaragua (James [name indistinct]) and (Edward Luwack). These are all typical representatives of the radical right in the United States and their positions are dominated by strategic issues of the empire over and above other political or diplomatic considerations.

The position of this group is summarized in a few paragraphs of the Republican platform which are aimed primarily at criticizing the Carter administration's policies in this area. These lines, which have now become guidelines of the new administration, state that Latin America is an area of primary interest to the United States.

Then they add that, however, Carter's policy has led to a precipitate decline in our influence. In the face of this decline, which this team feels was caused by the emphasis placed on human rights, they have proposed that Reagan develop a policy based on new standards. The basic tenets of these proposals are, among others, to implement a policy of containing what they term as the Marxist expansion in Central America and to normalize relations with military regimes of the Southern Cone.

The text of the Republican platform states expressly: We deplore the Marxist Sandinist capture of Nicaragua and the Marxist attempts to destabilize El Salvador, Guatamala and Honduras and we oppose the Carter administration's program of aid to Nicaragua. We will support Nicaragua's effort to establish a free government, which should be read as: a government that is well-disposed toward the interests of imperialism.

This is the advice given by the new advisers. Obviously, warmongering has prevailed, which means, for the Nicaraguan people who want to defend the freedoms that they have won, that they must intensify preparations for defense without abandoning their efforts dedicated to production.

INDE PREPARING REPORT ON USE OF U.S. LOAN FUNDS

PA291814 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Private enterprise has received only $9 million out of the $36 million it should receive, according to William Baez Sacas, executive director of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, INDE.

We are making an analysis of the amount of money in U.S. currency that private enterprise has received from the $75 million loan to Nicaragua, of which the U.S. Government has released only $55 million, Baez Sacasa added. He noted that according to the contract, private enterprise should receive $36 million, but so far it has received only $9 million. This amount was turned over to the private sector in cash to be used for the purchase of raw materials.

PASTORA EXPLAINS STATEMENTS ON GUANACASTE

PA290414 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Manauga--Nicaraguan Commander Eden Pastora, before leaving for Leon this morning, made some statements to Radio Reloj correspondents on reports circulating in Costa Rica concerning Guanacaste. Commander Eden Pastora had said that the case of the islands that Colombia had taken away from Nicaragua was not going to be the same as the case of Guanacaste, which Costa Rica took Commander Pastora said:

[Begin recording] What is being circulated in Costa Rica is foolish; I never said Costa Rica had taken Guanacaste from Nicaragua. [passage indistinct] we maintain most cordial relations with the Government and people of Costa Rica as far as borders are concerned. What I said in a recent interview was that, contrary to the attitude of the servile bourgeoisie of the past, we were not going to allow further violations of our territorial integrity. As far as Guanacaste is concerned, we have said it belongs to the Costa Rican people. [passage indistinct]

I hope and pray the Costa Rican people and Government do not permit themselves to be surprised by the enemies of our revolution who are constantly trying to mislead them against our people and our revolution. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

HASSAN BLAMES 'REACTIONARIES' FOR CLASS HATRED

PA292201 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jan 81 p 10

[Excerpt] Addressing the opening session of the first assembly held by the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, government junta member Companero Moises Hassan said that it is the native reactionaries, rather than the revolution, who promote class hatred in Nicaragua, the very class hatred which they fear so much.

"That task being carried out by the reactionaries," he stressed, "borders on stupidity. The task of fomenting class hatred is practiced daily by reactionary media such as LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion. Ultimately this reveals their fear of losing their former privileges.

"But despite their efforts, they will not manage to deceive our people, whose intelligence they underestimate.

"That is why we are not worried about their lies and their slanders, because our people have already assigned them their place at this historical moment for Nicaragua.

"To the extent that they realize that their desperate gestures toward the north are in vain, they will have no other alternative but to understand that the bribes, the blackmail, the exploitation and the corruption in which they wallowed so skillfully and dexteriously are over forever in Nicaragua.

"They must realize that in this country, the surrender of policies to the foreign power is over forever, as well as plundering by imperialism in exchange for crumbs.

"They must definitely understand that they can no longer continue to exploit the working people, that the profits they once hoarded for their own benefit will now wind up in the people's coffers and that they will no longer be able to continue evading the taxes levied by law.

"They must realize that they no longer have a repressive army or police to quell their workers' strikes."

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SOMOZIST AMBUSH

PA290427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Section of the Defense Ministry in Managua on 28 January 1981; read by Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army--live or recorded]

[Text] At noon yesterday, 27 January, at (El Lempiu), near Santa Maria, in Nueva Segovia Department, less than 1 km from the Honduran border, a large group of counter-revolutionaries who came from Honduras ambushed a patrol of border guardsmen from the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Commander Ezequiel Brigade.

In the attack border guardsmen Maximo Lopez Pastrana and Dagoberto Rugama Blandon were killed, as were the following soldiers from EPS reserve batallion No 4013, who are presently assigned to the Commander Ezequiel Brigade: Julio Canales, Eric Quiroz, Julio Solorzano and (Transito Perugio). Soldier Jorge (Becado) was injured.

Once again, Somozist counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduran territory with the open support of some sectors of that neighboring country have brought bloodshed to our people and have caused pain and death to our mothers and our children.

Just as in the past, this is not the time to mourn our dead, but rather to take up their weapons and to use them in the fight against our enemies. The defense of our fatherland and our revolution today becomes, in view of the constant repetition of these deeds, a primary necessity and we know that our people, just as they responded en masse in the past to our call for insurrection to overthrow the Somozist tyranny, will today respond to our call to join the Sandinist People's Militias to defend the benefits won by our revolution. The blood of 50,000 Nicaraguans--the heroes and martyrs who fell in our war of liberation--and of these last 6 companeros, heroic sons of our people, demands this.

Details of Attack

PA300026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Companero Rodrigo Castillo, political official of the Ezequiel Brigade, has recognized the heroism of the Nicaraguan soldiers and border guardsmen who were ambushed by Somozist counterrevolutionary individuals at El Espino, Santa Maria, 3 km from the border with Honduras.

Castillo said that although they were caught by surprise the militiamen and border guardsmen fought for 45 minutes, killing two Somozists and wounding three.

The patrol that was ambushed was made up of 14 companeros, 4 border guards and 10 members of the Ezequiel Brigade. The Somozists were very familiar with the area and even knew the name of the chief of the patrol, Dagoberto Rugama Blandon, who is from El Espino and was famous for having participated bravely in the defense of the border posts at Santa Emilia and Las Manos when they were attacked some months ago by the counterrevolutionary bands.

The patrols' mission was to gather information about a band of cattle rustlers that was operating in the region. The companeros were caught in the ambush as they were returning from the patrol at approximately 1130 on Tuesday.

According to the political official, the operation was planned so as to catch the companeros as they were returning, tired out from their trek.

When the patrol was caught by surprise, its members fought heroically. The first to be injured was Dagoberto Rugama, the patrol's point man. Despite his injuries, he continued to shoot bursts of gunfire from his M-16 rifle for 45 minutes. This allowed the companeros in the rear to fight better and kept them from being totally annihilated.

Another heroic action was staged by Jorge (Lisado) Perez who, although he was injured, prevented the counterrevolutionaries from taking the equipment and rifles of the fallen men.

The assassins vented their fury on Dagoberto Rugama, slashing him with a bayonet in the back, the face and other parts of the body. Castillo said that the members of the militia and the border guard remain strong and united and that their first reaction was one of anger and frustration in view of the discipline that prevents them from entering Honduras to pursue the counterrevolutionaries.

The Somozists fled to the boundary line and continued to shoot at the reinforcements. A Nicaraguan helicopter which arrived as to reinforce the patrol was attacked by the band of some 25 to 30 individuals. They opened fire on it with their weapons, mostly Fal rifles.

As soon as news of the incident spread in Santa Maria, a meeting was called, led by the Farm Workers Association, ATC, and the territorial militias. The peasants expressed their indignation and signed up for the people's militias.

DEPUTY MINISTER ANALYZES CROSS-BORDER INCURSIONS

PA292244 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Seven members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have been killed in an ambush laid by a band of counterrevolutionaries from Honduras near Santa Maria, less than 1 km from the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. This was reported during a news conference by Companero Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the EPS general staff. Here is what he said about the significance of these constant incursions into our country within the present international context:

[Begin recording] In the first place, we wish to stress that it is very obvious, clear, ostensible and evident that these bands of former Somozist guardsmen operating from Honduran territory are doing so with the blessing and support of some sector of the Honduran Army, Government and authorities. There is no other explanation for the fact that such large groups are moving around with such impunity (?in vehicles) at all hours of the day and night. This is inexplicable because this is also not the first time this has happened. On the contrary, since a few days after the victory of our revolution these acts have been occurring continually. We would like the Honduran authorities to apply the same zeal with which they are guarding the Salvadoran border to watching their border with our territory.

It is very unlikely any armed group would move from El Salvador to Honduras. The territory where this enemy action took place is very close to a Honduran town where Honduran soldiers are protecting the Honduran population. We are certain the shots fired by the [word indistinct] counterrevolutionaries could be heard in that Honduran garrison.

In addition, this took place at midday and there is no way to claim they slipped through at night and infiltrated their border and they could not be captured. These facts leave us with many questions and many worries. We have been repeatedly pointing this out and we feel that this is a result of the international political situation, of the pressures imperialism and the reactionary sectors are beginning to exert against our revolution. Following the inauguration of President Reagan these groups of Somozist guardsmen have been encouraged and have felt supported one way or the other.

Finally, we wish to state that this and other actions we have pointed out do nothing but stress the need--which has been the subject of propaganda and promotion [word indistinct] in these last few days--for us to earnestly organize to defend our revolution. These deaths confirm it [word indistinct] demagoguery when the commanders of the revolution and the National Directorate talk of the need to prepare for the defense and call the year 1981 the year of defense and [words indistinct].

Gangs Condemned

PA292022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Interview with Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a Nicaraguan and a member of the Sandinist People's Army what do you feel upon hearing about the killing of several companeros on the border with Honduras?

[Answer] Well, as a Sandinist, a Nicaraguan and a revolutionary, I am of course enraged. However, also as a revolutionary and a Sandinist, we must take this as revolutionaries do when their companeros fall in combat defending a just cause, defending their people: This rage must be transformed into more energy for the revolution, more work and more organization.

I especially want to express the feeling of all the soldiers of our army and armed forces, who feel deeply the fall of these companeros. We have received many requests from the various units asking to be assigned to the border to replace these companeros and to reinforce the troops in order to guarantee that such incidents will not happen again.

[Question] Commander Cuadra, within the context of the aggression against our country, how do you view the activities of these gangs?

[Answer] As we were saying, this occurred within the context of all the activities and the strategy followed by sectors that want to defeat our revolution and by imperialism itself. These gangs are playing the role of a constant disruptive factor and let foreign opinion and the reactionary sectors see the presence of armed struggle and counterrevolution in Nicaragua. Therefore, these small gangs give the impression of armed struggle and counterrevolution in Nicaragua.

Some of these gangs are not part of the counterrevolution: They are operating because that's the way they are, or in order to survive because they don't want to work in a dignified way and they are used to stealing. The thieves have now formed groups to steal and murder. However, the overall impression is that this is counterrevolutionary activity in our country and it is in line with the ideological campaign, the economic pressure of imperialism and the ideological campaign being carried out in the press. This is part of the counterrevolution.

[Question] Do the activities of these murderous gangs represent a threat to the stability of our revolutionary government?

[Answer] At no time. Everybody can be sure that at no time does this represent a danger to the revolutionary power in our country. However, as we have said, our main concern is the attitude of the Honduran Government; we feel it is also an element that, within the context of the counterrevolutionary activities in our country, is being directed by sectors of the Honduran Army which are fomenting and aiding these Somozist guardsmen.

[Question] What do our army and our leaders expect of our people in the face of these actions?

[Answer] A forceful response and a firm decision to join the militia and the reserve battalions.

MILITIAMEN REPORTEDLY TORTURED IN SOMOZIST CAMP

PA290426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] As public indignation grows over the acts of the counterrevolutionaries from their sanctuary in Honduras--the Somozist guards who come to (?murder) our people--last-minute reports have been received here in the Radio Sandino newsroom regarding two of our companero militiamen who had been captured by the murderous counterrevolutionary bands of former Somozist guardsmen. One of them managed to escape from one of the camps that the genocidal Somozist guardsmen have in Honduran territory.

This was one of the last-minute reports. The Somozist guards have approximately 14 training camps in Honduran territory. This is official information obtained by this station in the past few hours. Companero Antonio Galvez and Companero Daniel Pacheco had been taken by these killers to a camp inside Honduran territory, where they were subjected to torture, and later Companero Daniel Pacheco was killed, according to a statement made by Companero Antonio Galvez, who managed to escape.

U.S. FREEZE ON $15 MILLION FOR NICARAGUA ASSAILED

PA300337 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As could be expected, the new U.S. Government headed by Ronald Reagan has trained its guns on the peoples of Central America, at present the region with the greatest turmoil on this continent.

On the one hand, imperialist policy is aimed at the new Nicaragua, where the people and their leaders are making great sacrifices to work on the task of national reconstruction.

On the other hand, the United States increases its military, political and economic assistance to the genocidal Salvadoran regime, which is responsible for the deaths of more than 12,000.

In order to cover up these positions, Washington is utilizing its propaganda machine to slander the Nicaraguan revolution and to distort the situation in Salvador, whose leaders are presented as benefactors of the people who, in order to carry out their noble reforms, must face a fight to the death between the extreme left and the extreme right.

Lately, this campaign has been centered on accusing Nicaragua of interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador by sending men and armaments to the combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, an accusation that has been vigorously denied by leaders of Nicaragua's revolutionary process. The land of Sandino, and this has never been hidden, offers political and moral support to the persons fighting for liberty and social justice in El Salvador.

On 23 January, the United States decided to freeze the disbursement of $15 million that were still pending delivery to Nicaragua out of the controversial $75-million loan granted last year. While this measure was announced in the U.S. capital, it was reported in San Salvador that the United States would give another $25-million credit to the Christian Democratic-military junta.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, asserted that this measure is a part of U.S. plans for the economic destabilization of Nicaragua, which is also threatened by a military plot of which Washington is not unaware.

In the wake of the U.S. decision to freeze the loan to Nicaragua, internal counterrevolutionary action increased in that Central American nation as well as the action perpetrated by former Somozist guardsmen, who maintain their camps in Honduras with the approval and help of the Tegucigalpa military regime, which the United States seeks to turn into the gendarme of imperialism in the subregion.

In Nicaragua, a businessman leaves for Miami every day; every day, there is counterrevolutionary activity and economic sabotage has already begun, charged Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, who warned the United States that between a check with strings and liberty, the people of Sandino prefer liberty, which has cost so much blood.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan State Council President Carlos Nunez said that Washington cannot force through blackmail the Nicaraguans to either change or renounce their principles, or weaken their solidarity with the revolutionary movement of El Salvador or any other sister nation of Central America.

Workers, peasants, students and intellectuals of Nicaragua are replying to the imperialist escalation against that nation by mass enlistment in the Sandinist People's Militias. Because, as the FSLN has emphasized, it is necessary to tell the adventurers that if they dare to invade Nicaragua as they plan, they will find an entire nation armed and ready to defend the fatherland until they drown in blood so as not to permit a return to the nightmare of the past.

NONALIGNED RADICALS SAY INDIAN DRAFT 'MODERATE'

PA290452 Paris AFP in English 0422 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Havana, 29 Jan (AFP)--The more radical members in the nonaligned camp consider as too moderate the draft for a final resolution India has been preparing for the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting that is to take place next February 9 to 12 in the Indian capital of New Delhi, diplomatic sources here reported.

The political section of the Indian draft, these sources pointed out, merely lists the questions of Afghanistan, Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and Southeast Asia without making any reference to "imperialism," and leaving out issues such as Latin America and the Western Sahara altogether.

These omissions have been puzzling to the countries concerned, all the more so, it was reported, because there was no mention either of the efforts deployed by Cuban President Fidel Castro, the current chairman of the nonaligned movement, at finding solutions to the Afghan problem and the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

President Castro, who was elected to head the nonaligned group of 95 nations at its 6th summit here in September 1979, sent his foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, to the various capitals concerned in the Middle East in a mediation mission that, true enough, has not yet netted the hoped-for results.

Countries critical of the Indian draft were said to acknowledge India's support of the principles and objectives embodied in the final Havana declaration of 1979. They were objecting however to the [word indistinct] of more specific language and of references to issues as burning as the situation in El Salvador, as one example.

Several countries apparently have already approached New Delhi with requests for a review of the Indian draft, arguing that if some of the more pressing international business were not mentioned in the text, the foreign ministers conference would be submerged under an avalanche of amendments demanding its inclusion in the debate.

It was believed here that the recent visit to India by Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera Linares came in the context of such preoccupations.

In nonaligned diplomatic circles here it was thought that India's concern was to avoid bringing up divisive subjects on the eve of what will be the movement's 20th birthday.

Even as it is worded now, however, it was pointed out, the mere reference to "support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan" was already certain to be rejected by the Kabul government, even in the absence of any reference to the presence in that country of Soviet forces.

GUYANA'S McDAVID CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Holds Press Conference

FL281057 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Elvin McDavid, a member of the Central Executive Committee of Guyana's People's National Congress Party, told a press conference Tuesday morning here in Havana that the Latin American and Caribbean peoples must be on the alert against any attempt by the new administration in Washington to put the Reagan platform into practice. He was speaking at the end of an official visit to Cuba. He said Guyana will always be faithful to the peoples of the continent, the nonalignment and the world's progressive forces.

McDavid said the recent visit to Guyana by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca had positive results and the joint communique signed at the end of Malmierca's visit laid out common points on the struggle against imperialism.

Departs After Visit

FL281717 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Elvin McDavid, member of the Central Executive Committee of Guyana's People's National Congress Party, has concluded his visit to Cuba. At the air terminal, the visitor was seen off by Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its America Department. During his stay in Cuba, the Guyanese official was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

FL282120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Jacinto Suarez, deputy minister of foreign affairs of that country. Various aspects of the current international situation and of the bilateral relations between Cuba and Nicaragua were discussed at the meeting.

MONTANE MEETS WITH SWISS PARLIAMENT MEMBER

FL281207 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, has met with Swiss Parliament Member (Jean Sieglen) in Havana. (Sieglen) is in Cuba at the invitation of the National People's Power Assembly [People's Government National Assembly].

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH SAO TOME MINISTER

FL281956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe's minister of health and sports, Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny, and Cuba's minister of fish industry, Jorge Fernandez, have signed in this capital the final document on talks for cooperation between their two ministries. Pires Tiny is in our country at the head of a delegation from the brother nation of Sao Tome in order to promote exchanges in the areas of fishing, foreign and domestic trade and construction. The Sao Tome and Principe minister expressed gratitude for the fraternal spirit he ecnountered in Cuba. He underscored our people's struggle for peace and development. The Cuban minister, on his part, spoke of the relations of cooperation between the two countries which will develop in the technical-economic sphere within an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

PCC MESSAGE EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PCI

LD271435 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 19

[Report on Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] message to the Italian Communist Party [PCI]]

[Text] "On behalf of the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban communists and the entire Cuban people," the PCC Central Committee's message reads, "we wish to convey to you our fraternal congratulations on the 60th anniversary of your party's foundation. We take this opportunity to wish you the best success in the struggle that you are waging for democratic and progressive transformations of Italian society and in defense of the noble ideals of peace and friendship among the world's peoples. We confirm to you once again our feelings of solidarity."

DEL VALLE CHAIRS LAS TUNAS MILITIA CEREMONY

FL281238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The first unit of Las Tunas' territorial militias was established in the Municipality of Puerto Padre during a solemn ceremony chaired by Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Central Committee Politubro and minister of public health. The ceremony took place at a square located in front of the old Spanish fort, the scene of epic Mambi battles, and the Paco Cabrera Park, which bears the name of a rebel commander born in that town and killed in an air accident in Venezuela on 27 January 1959.

Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Las Tunas Province, said in his closing remarks that the province had completed the first phase of formation of territorial troops and is getting ready to start the second phase during which it is determined to double the forces already recruited.

POLITBURO'S GARCIA CHAIRS FORESTRY SECTOR MEETING

FL291139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo, has made the closing remarks at a national meeting held in Baracoa to assess the 1980 accomplishments of the forestry sector's workers. The party leader stated that Cuba is one of the countries having experienced one of the countries having experienced one of the worst devastations in the continent due to the criminal looting to which its forests have been subjected for more than 400 years. He added that in that period of time trees in more than 90,000 caballerias were felled.

Guillermo Garcia noted that despite the efforts being made by the revolution, many years will be needed before the reforested land will truly become socially and economically useful. He recommended that a study be conducted on the formation of peasant cooperatives devoted to the creation and care of forests.

YEMENI LEADER EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

FL281542 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] On the occasion of his reelection as first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers [of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen].

One part of the message to Fidel says: The success of the second general congress of your party is not considered to be only a victory of the cause of the Cuban revolution and of the working and humbe classes in the socialist republic of Cuba. It is also another example of the consolidation and great strengthening of the causes of national and social liberation struggles of the peoples of the American Continent as well as a contribution to the strengthening of the firmness of the world's tripartite [as heard] revolutionary movement and its vanguard--the countries of the socialist camp.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's message to Fidel says in another part: We greet the profound positions of principles that have been established by your party for the solidarity with the struggle of our Arab peoples and support for the people's revolutionary struggle to eliminate the threats of the enemy and hostility of imperialism. We are convinced that your militant collaboration with our struggle will be strengthened increasingly more now and in the future for the purpose of achieving our noble objectives--the revolutionary example of our parties and peoples.